

CHEATING IS FOUND AT U. OF MIAMI

2 Freshmen Confess Buying Copies of Stolen Exams

Special to The New York Times
MIAMI, Jan. 25 A cheating scandal involving the theft and duplication of examination papers was under investigation here today at the University of Miami.

Dr. William R. Butler, vice president for student affairs, said "three forms of the final examinations of large survey courses were taken." The forms were believed to have been those of the natural science examination given to 1,000 freshmen.

Another spokesman said that two freshmen had signed statements acknowledging that they had purchased copies of the examination. They allegedly said they had passed the examination along to eight friends. How many other students might have received copies was not indicated.

The spokesman declined to confirm reports that the copies had been purchased for \$40 apiece.

Dr. Armin H. Gropp, vice president for academic affairs, said there was a possibility the examinations would be voided and the students required to retake them.

The investigation disclosed that a professor's office had been broken into, his desk drawer forced open, and copies of the test removed.

Final semester examinations for the university's 10,000 full-time undergraduates began last Wednesday and ended today.

Names to Be Withheld

Dr. Butler said that in keeping with university policy, the names of those involved would not be disclosed.

Dr. Butler said the investigation report would be turned over to the university's Honor Council, which consists of eight students from the junior and senior classes and four faculty members.

The council has the power to decide on disciplinary action, including suspension or expulsion. Its decisions may be appealed to Dr. Butler.

The University of Miami is a nonprofit, nondenominational institution which was founded in 1925 just as the Florida land boom became a disastrous bust.

Known as the "Cardboard College" in its early years because of its meager resources, the school expanded rapidly after World War II and today occupies a 260-acre campus in tropical Coral Gables and has an enrollment of about 14,000 students in all.

The university has been striving in recent years to lose an image as "Santan U" that it acquired in earlier years when its physical plant and enrollment expanded faster than its academic reputation.

A change of administration has resulted in stiffer admission standards and a broad re-emphasis on academic improvement. The university's Institute of Marine Science enjoys a national reputation in the field of oceanography and its

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—One of the smallest items in the budget presented to Congress by President Johnson yesterday may turn out to have immense significance for America's troubled cities.

The item calls for "city demonstration grants" and will require, according to the budget, an initial appropriation of \$12 million, of which only \$5 million will be spent in the fiscal year 1967.

However, despite its modest size, the proposal represents the opening of Mr. Johnson's campaign a campaign pledged in the State of the Union Message to "rebuild completely, on a scale never before attempted, entire central and slum areas of several of our cities in America."

In addition, the proposal hints at new methods of channeling Federal money to hard-pressed communities. This would be designed not only to help the communities but also to give Washington firmer control over the use of Federal funds.

As described in the budget and a summary of community aid programs released by the new Department of Housing and Urban Development, funds will be given to qualifying cities to demonstrate how local

officials, with state and Federal help, can pull together physical and social resources and focus them on critical urban problems, such as huge slum areas.

All cities will be invited to apply for demonstration grants. Those cities whose preliminary proposals meet Government approval will be given "planning funds" to develop the proposals in greater detail.

The cities will then submit their detailed plans to the Government. Those whose plans are accepted would get large amounts of Federal funds to carry them out.

Only the "planning funds" are provided for in the new budget. Congress will be asked for money to carry out actual rehabilitation in future years.

Officials emphasized today that there had been considerable tinkering with the plan at the White House since it first went to print in the budget. They said that details of the plan, as well as other elements of Mr. Johnson's attack on urban problems, would be given in a Presidential message to Congress tomorrow.

As presented in the budget, the plan contains two departments from present concepts of urban aid. The first is the inclusion of a competitive mechanism. Not all cities will qualify for planning grants, and even

fewer for actual rehabilitation funds. And those that do qualify will have to meet rigid new Federal requirements.

The second new aspect of the plan is that for the first time the Government would funnel money directly to cities on a "block grant" basis, an approach that some cities have long urged. Under present procedures, Federal funds are channeled to cities through separate Federal programs—urban renewal, public housing and so on.

These programs normally require cities to match, at least in part, the Federal outlay. Further, because funds from one program cannot as a rule be shifted to another, city governments have little flexibility in using them.

However, if present thinking holds, the Administration will not make unrestricted block grants. For example, some would probably be aimed at specific areas a "crisis" area like Harlem in New York or Watts in Los Angeles. In addition, recipient cities would pledge in advance to marshal their resources so that the funds would have direct impact.

For example, they would probably have to guarantee the support of private interests, such as labor unions and construction concerns; promise to locate, coordinate and improve health, education, welfare and employ-

ment services; provide community centers and so on.

In short, to establish eligibility, they would have to certify that urban renewal would be followed by social renewal.

These new approaches to urban aid originated mainly in the President's special task force report, "submitted six weeks ago, is still secret. But according to informed sources here, its chief recommendations were to rebuild entire slum areas, not by simply increasing Federal outlays for established programs such as urban renewal or public housing, but by setting up what one official called a separate pot of Federal money for cities with urgent needs that could meet vastly changed criteria.

PRESIDENT SPURS RURAL PLANNING

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steps have been taken to assist the rural poor in line with the concept laid down a year ago by the President that there should be "parity of opportunity" between urban and rural populations.

But even with these new programs, the President said, "too few rural communities are able to marshal sufficient physical, human and financial resources to achieve a satisfactory level of social and economic development."

The basic handicap faced by the rural areas, he said, is that it is difficult, if not impossible, for small hamlets and rural counties to provide the complete set of public services that are necessary for their economic and cultural growth. The answer, therefore, he said, must lie in combining the resources and planning of rural communities.

The proposed rural program would be modest in size. White House sources estimated that it would cost at most \$5 million in the coming fiscal year. But, if adopted, it would result in a fundamental change in the relationships between rural government units, particularly in broadening the county system of government.

According to White House officials, this district planning approach reflects the President's conviction that the present rural government system is not only too weak to support the necessary public services but also results in wasteful duplication.

but to supplement them; not to forsake the small community, but to help it avoid underrepresentation in decisions that affect its life."

That the President views the rural district approach as but the first step in a broadening attack on rural poverty was illustrated by his announcement that he would soon appoint a commission on rural poverty. The role of the commission will be to make recommendations on the most efficient and promising means of sharing America's abundance with those who have too often been her forgotten people.

To help meet the medical needs of rural areas, Mr. Johnson also announced that he would shortly propose to Congress a "loan forgiveness" program to induce medical students to practice in rural areas.

Two States in Motion

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Jan. 25—Georgia and North Carolina have already begun moving toward President Johnson's goal of district development programs for underdeveloped areas, state officials said today.

Georgia has a statewide network of district planning and development agencies in which counties work together to attract industry and plan regional improvement programs.

North Carolina launched a series of privately financed area agricultural development programs in the late nineteen-forties and has since developed a network of industrial education centers and community junior colleges which serves students across county lines.

"In one three-county area, farmers and businessmen joined forces to attract a poultry processing plant," said Dan E.

SENATE PANEL SPLIT OVER C.I.A. INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was reportedly divided today over the desirability of inquiring into the secret operations of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Senator George D. Aiken, Republican of Vermont, said after the closed meeting that he doubted if the committee would approve setting up a subcommittee for the study, as proposed yesterday by Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, Democrat of Minnesota.

Senator McCarthy said, however, that he would not press for action on his resolution, and that in his judgment the committee ultimately would move to assert "at least some sort of formal jurisdiction, or take a more active interest" in the C.I.A.'s operations.

Senator Aiken said the committee had been sharply divided over the issue but that prospects for approval at this time "are very, very dim."

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